

Editorials

Sales Tax Payable

William Randolph Hearst is a deep-seated enemy of the Federal income tax and insists on substituting the sales tax for it. The income tax is levied, as its name implies, on the amount of net income received by the individual or corporation. The sales tax is levied on the price of the articles purchased—food, clothing, drugs, and all the things which go up to make a living. The inequity of Mr. Hearst's position is clearly shown by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's investigation of the financial affairs of Albert H. Wiggin and his three family corporations for the five-year period 1928-1933. Mr. Wiggin frankly admitted that he had resorted to practically every device possible to evade the income tax. Nevertheless for the five years he dodged this tax on his incomes into the Federal Treasury, but would have limited their contribution to a very modest amount from a tax on the things they ate, drank, and wore otherwise used in their daily lives. Opposition to the sales tax is fundamental with the American Federation of Labor.

It opposes the sales tax "because it represents an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and those who are able to bear it—the wigginages, for example—to the people and to those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation."

But with the striking illustration of the justice of the income tax and the injustice of the sales tax exhibited by the revelations regarding the wigginages, Mr. Hearst's position is clearly shown to be indefensible. He cannot be said to go practically free of taxation and piling it all on the backs of the already oppressed masses.

Propagandists against the interests of the people have frequently resorted to the income tax as an example of the "evil" of taxation. It is only and avowedly a movement to "tax the poor."

It is regrettable that Mr. Hearst should ally himself with those who are opposed to the welfare of the masses.

ROCKEFELLER'S COLORADO COMPANY UNKILLED BY VOTE OF EMPLOYEES

C. F. & I. Officials Agree to Recognize United Mine Workers of America After 26-Year Fight Against Bona Fide Trade Unionism.

Denver, Colo.—By an overwhelming vote the employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, a Colorado corporation, have voted to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., ended the wobbler company union which John D. imposed upon the miners after a series of strikes in which many workers were killed, and voted in favor of the United Mine Workers of America.

Officials of the Mine Workers made the announcement and it was verified by company officials. The action is subject to the approval of the Federal District Court because the company is operating under a re-construction order of the court.

A poll of the six company mines in favor of the United Mine Workers and 575 for the company union, generally called the "Rockefeller plan" in 1907, having the person in charge of the largest lowest record in the company's history.

Although the United Mine Workers have had members in the company's mines ever since the Rockefeller plan was set up, company officials refused to recognize the union as an employee organization.

MOVIE HEAD RECEIVED \$1 MILLION IN INCOME

New York—Adolph Zukor, president of the bankrupt Paramount Pictures Corporation, received a fat income in the year when millions of people were on the verge of starvation, and his salary was revealed. Zukor received that his salary and bonuses from 1927 to 1932 amounted to \$1,000,000 in salary, \$750,000 in bonuses, and \$250,000 in stock.

He admitted in the examination by Samuel Zinn, attorney for the creditors, that he had received approximately \$1,000,000 in salary and \$750,000 in bonuses, and \$250,000 in stock.

Zukor said he received \$188,000 in salary, \$750,000 in bonuses, and \$250,000 in stock.

BRITISH LABORERS GAIN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

London—Preliminary returns from the principal election in England and Wales showed substantial gains for the Labor Party. In 1933 terms the Labor Party gained 10 seats and lost 7. Seventy-four of the largest towns won 113 Labor gains and only two Labor losses. The Labor Party gained control of Barnsley, Walsworth, Sheffield, Swansea and other towns.

WORKERS GIVEN DECISION IN NRA PAY CONTRACT SUIT

Denver—Two Denver case employees who sued for wages, having their action dismissed by the Federal District Court, were given a decision by the National Labor Relations Board. The board ruled in favor of the workers, awarding a judgment by District Judge Frank McDonald.

An avoidable contract with the President, the employees of the Federal Reserve Bank, who were not entitled to judgment for breach of contract.

Arbitrators Set to Settle Southern Textile Strike

Augusta, Ga.—\$9,000 to 70,000 tax the workers in Augusta and in the Hiram Creek Valley. The strike has been on for a long time. The workers went on strike for better wages and working conditions. The strike has been on for a long time. The workers went on strike for better wages and working conditions. The strike has been on for a long time. The workers went on strike for better wages and working conditions.

Right of Collective Bargaining Conceded by Ford Motor Company

Edgewater, N. J.—Recognition of the right of collective bargaining was given by the Ford Motor Company in replying to demands of 3,500 strikers at the Edgewater assembly plant. The company refused to commit itself definitely to the establishment of minimum wage scales.

The reply was received by Neil S. Brown, plant superintendent who forwarded the demands to the company's headquarters at Detroit after a conference with strikers and NRA officials.

The company stated it hoped to be able not only to meet the demands for a \$5 minimum daily wage "if conditions permit," but to restore the minimum of \$7 which prevailed before 1932.

The strikers' demands for a 35-hour week is implicitly denied by the company's statement that "if the law prohibits more than working more than 35 hours a week, working 35 hours will be permitted."

"When the law permits men to work 40 hours a week," the reply states, "wages for 40 hours will be paid and the company will maintain as far as business conditions permit its five-day week of eight hours a day."

Referring to the men's demand for the right of collective bargaining, the company's statement says: "Recognition of collective bargaining through representatives of the workers' own choosing is already required by the National Industrial Relations Act."

The company promised there would be "no discrimination" made on the basis of race or color. It also promised that no employee would be employed on non-affiliation or non-employment basis, but every applicant will be considered strictly on the basis of his individual merit.

UNION ASKS NATIONAL LABOR BOARD TO BAR CODES THAT CAUSE STRIKES

Washington.—To allow NRA codes to be drawn that are on their face unjust to workers and that to seek to lead of strikers which these codes induce, is hardly an application of the rule of reason, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared in a letter to Chairman of the National Labor Board.

The letter, signed by International President J. P. Tracy, urged the National Secretary G. M. Bugniet, refers to proposed codes for the building industry, particularly the code for the electrical contracting industry.

The union stated that it has repeatedly protested against this kind of code, and that it has repeatedly protested against this kind of code, and that it has repeatedly protested against this kind of code.

Present Volume of Suffering Indicts Economic System, Senator Wagner Says

Boston.—The relief of the unemployed needs make a great social, moral and economic task which must be faced by all who desire to avert the collapse of modern society, Senator Robert F. Wagner said today in a speech before the Senate.

The depression, Senator Wagner said, has changed the nation's attitude toward poverty and toward the individual who is suffering.

"We cannot," he said, "continue to blame the unemployed for unemployment. We must help them."

INDUSTRIALISTS NAMED TO NRA ADVISORY BOARD

Washington.—Secretary Roper has named five industrialists to the National Industrial Advisory Board. The board is to advise the NRA on matters of industrial policy.

The board members are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the Rockefeller Foundation; J. P. Morgan, Jr., of the J. P. Morgan & Co.; and others.

LABOR DEPARTMENT RULING BOOSTS BRICKLAYERS' PAY

Washington.—As the result of a ruling by the Labor Department, bricklayers' pay has been increased. The ruling states that bricklayers are entitled to a higher wage rate.

The ruling is based on the fact that bricklayers are engaged in a skilled trade and are entitled to a higher wage rate.

PUERTO RICAN WORKERS PROGRESSING, AFL SAYS

Much satisfaction with the progress made by the workers of Puerto Rico, in organizing a union, was expressed by the AFL. The AFL says that the workers are making good progress in their efforts to organize a union.

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NATIONAL LABOR BOARD ENDS ART METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

Washington.—The National Labor Board has ended the strike of the Art Metal Workers. The board ruled in favor of the workers, awarding a judgment by District Judge Frank McDonald.

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California Cotton Pickers Strike Ended by Compromise

Presno, Calif.—A compromise settlement ended a strike of cotton pickers in Presno, California. The strike was called by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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NRA PLEDGE IS BINDING CONTRACT, SAYS JUDGE

New York Municipal Court Justice Decides Restaurant Owners Must Pay \$15 Weekly Wage To Waiters as Provided in President's Re-employment Agreement.

New York—Justice James Fitzgerald in the Municipal Court in the Bronx upheld the President's Re-employment Agreement under the NRA as a contract binding upon an employer and gave judgment to a waiter who sued for wages.

The waiter, Samuel Hoffman, filed suit against Elias Zervos, restaurant proprietor, claiming that Zervos had failed to pay him the wages provided in the NRA agreement.

Hoffman told the court that when Zervos signed the President's agreement, he agreed to pay his waiters \$15 a week, but that he had failed to do so.

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Green Urges Pinchot to Protect Rights of Duquesne Steel Workers

American Federation of Labor Head Appeals to Pennsylvania Governor to Intervene in Favor of Union Men Prevented by Arbitrary Action of Mayor from Meeting in Hall They Had Rented.

Washington.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor appealed to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania to intervene at Duquesne, Pa., where it is charged the mayor had denied union workers the right to meet.

President Green acted following a complaint from William J. Spang, president, and Henry Budohar, secretary, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The union officials declared that Mayor Crawford of Duquesne had prevented the union from holding a regular meeting in a hall which it had rented.

They charged that the mayor refused to permit the meeting and ordered the chief of police to prevent the gathering. They also charged that the mayor had ordered the police to break up the meeting.

The union leaders informed Mr. Green that representatives of the Duquesne Steel Workers had been arrested and taken to the police station. They also informed Mr. Green that the mayor had ordered the police to break up the meeting.

The mayor of Duquesne, Pa., is said to have been told by the union leaders that they were going to hold a meeting in a hall which they had rented. The mayor is said to have ordered the police to break up the meeting.

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Militant Organizing Efforts of AFL Bring Thousands into Union Ranks

Recovery Act Imposed Upon Wage Earners the Obligation to Group Themselves in Labor Organizations—Nationwide Campaign in Basic Industries Yields Striking Results.

Enthusiastic approval of the militant and constructive work performed by the American Federation of Labor in carrying thousands of workers into the ranks of trade unions since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Law was given by the 1933 convention of the Federation.

The organizing achievements of the A. F. of L. were presented to the convention by the Executive Council in its annual report.

"One of the facts that lack of organization among wage-earners has been a major factor in the unbalance in the distribution of national income which was one of the causes of our economic breakdown, labor regarded the passage of the National Recovery Act as imposing an obligation upon wage-earners to organize in trade unions," the Council said.

"Wage-earners have been quick to seize the opportunity for organization which the legislation afforded them. After four years of unsteady unemployment and loss of savings, workers turn eagerly to an agency that

provides opportunity for effectively bettering their lot. They are now organizing in greater degree of security. According to the statistics of the Department of Labor, the convention declared the restoration would be in complete effect by the first of January 1934. The statistics of the convention show that in the past year for which we have records, efforts centered on basic industries—those especially upon organizing the workers in the basic industries, such as steel, automobiles, textiles, oil and rubber. To the fullest extent of the Federation's financial ability organizing campaigns in these centers have been aggressively carried out.

The convention endorsed the aggressive methods applied by the Federation and recommended that all city central bodies, State Federations of Labor, National and International Unions, operate in this movement and give the Federation the financial aid necessary to carry out its program.

A. F. of L. Demands Congress Investigate Activities of Strikebreaking Agencies

President Howard of International Typographical Union Says Anti-Union Employers' Organizations Use Mobile Crews of Professional Strikebreakers to Keep War and Keep Wages Down.

Scoring professional strikebreakers as "public enemies," the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention called for a Congressional investigation of the activities of these agencies. The convention also urged the enactment of legislation to prevent the transportation of strikebreaking forces across State lines.

The convention also prohibited advertisements for workers for employment in plants engaged in the production of war materials. It was pointed out that such advertisements often are used to attract strikebreakers without stating that a strike or lockout is in force at their plant. The convention also urged that such advertisements be subject to the same regulations as those which apply to advertisements for strikebreakers.

Employees Intimidated
The convention directed attention to the practice of transporting professional strikebreakers to plants where they are to be used to break strikes. It was pointed out that such advertisements often are used to attract strikebreakers without stating that a strike or lockout is in force at their plant. The convention also urged that such advertisements be subject to the same regulations as those which apply to advertisements for strikebreakers.

6-HOUR DAY AND 5-DAY WEEK BY LAW IS ASKED

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor called for establishment by law of the six-hour day, five-day week if the National Industrial Recovery Act program fails to solve the unemployment problem.

The convention recommended that because of the anticipated results of the recovery program, the Government should be urged to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages. The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

Barbers Thank A. F. of L. For Organizing Assistance

At the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Barbers expressed its appreciation and thanks for the support given the barbers' union by the American Federation of Labor.

KINDERGARTEN WORK MUST BE MAINTAINED

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended that every possible effort be made to preserve the kindergarten in the public school system. The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

ALL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS RE-ELECTED

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor re-elected all members of the Executive Council. The convention also re-elected all members of the Executive Council.

Restoration of Federal Employees Pay Demanded by AFL Convention

Wage Slash for Thousands Jammed Through U. S. Congress—Ordinary Parliamentary Procedure Scrapped and Labor Refused Adequate Hearings in Consideration of "Economy" Bill.

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its demand for the restoration of the salaries of Federal employees. The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

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Probe of A. T. and T. Asked; Local Phone Rates Discriminate Against Workers, Is Charge

Congressional investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was demanded by the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention.

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AFL Convention Plans Drive to Secure Minimum Wage Laws for Women and Minors

An active campaign by State Federations of Labor to secure the enactment of minimum wage laws for women and minors in the 32 States which have no such laws was urged by the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention.

Nationwide Support of the Union Label Urged by American Federation of Labor

Both old and new members of the labor movement are urged to support the union label. The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

25-YEAR RETIREMENT ASKED FOR CANAL ZONE EMPLOYEES

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention asked that the employees of the Panama Canal be given a 25-year retirement plan.

Continued Independence of U. S. Employees Compensation Commission Demanded by AFL

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention demanded that the United States Employees Compensation Commission be kept independent of Governmental agency.

NRA BIAS AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS IS CONDEMNED

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention condemned the National Recovery Administration for its bias against Negro workers.

The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

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Local Unions Should Join Central and State Labor Bodies

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention urged local unions to join central and state labor bodies.

AMERICAN GOODS DEMANDED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN U. S.

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PROPOSAL TO ENLARGE AFL COUNCIL DEFEATED

A proposed constitutional amendment increasing the membership of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was defeated.

The proposal came before the convention after the election of the Executive Council. The proposal was defeated by a vote of 1,000 to 500.

The convention also urged the Government to take steps to prevent the combination of employers, a fight for shorter hours, and the reduction of wages.

William Green Is Unanimously Re-elected A. F. of L. President

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Code Hours and Wages Criticized By A. F. of L. Convention

40 and 48 Hours Per Week Have Been Established When 30-Hour Week Is Limit to Put Millions of Jobless Back to Work—Some Codes Actually Decrease Workers' Earnings.

Strong criticism of the hours and wages thus far incorporated in the fair competition codes set up under the National Recovery Act as utterly inadequate to meet the crisis presented by over 10,000,000 unemployed workers and provide the desired living standards was made by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention held that the 30-hour week must be incorporated in all codes to provide for the jobless and code minimum wages drastically raised to provide the increased buying power absolutely necessary for business recovery.

Without a dissenting voice the convention approved the following resolution: "We, the A. F. of L. Executive Council, declare that the codes which are being promulgated under the National Recovery Act are so low that they cannot be considered as a basis for the employment of the millions without further action."

"Minimum wages are so low that the average worker will be unable to support his family on the wages provided. Hence must be set, wages must be raised. In order to make the National Recovery Act serve the needs of the unemployed it was intended, it will be necessary to have much greater reductions in hours and wages than are now being made. While the act is intended to work the unemployed by reducing the hours, so that more can be employed and national purchasing power increased by raising wages, the codes are so low that they cannot be considered as a basis for the employment of the millions without further action."

SPEED-UP AND EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS DENOUNCED BY LABOR'S PARLIAMENT

The use of "speed-up" and so-called efficiency systems to increase the production of individual workers by corresponding reductions in the hours of work and increases in buying power, was denounced by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention held that "speed-up" and efficiency systems are fundamentally in any form of production and employment. They are based on the principle of the "divide and conquer" policy of the employers, themselves, the convention declared.

The driving of workers to their full capacity as producers by long hours and speed-up systems of various sorts tends to increase the unemployment and lack of leisure, of performing their function as consumers. It tends to increase the unemployment and lack of leisure, of performing their function as consumers. It tends to increase the unemployment and lack of leisure, of performing their function as consumers.

Employers' Policy of Blacklisting Older Workers Condemned by AFL Convention

The antipathy of many corporations and individual employers to re-employment of older workers was emphatically condemned by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention held that the policy of blacklisting older workers is a health condition by refusing to employ older workers. It is a health condition by refusing to employ older workers. It is a health condition by refusing to employ older workers.

UNION SHOP AGREEMENTS ARE NOT BARRED BY NRA

The claim that the National Recovery Act forbids an agreement between employers and unions providing for a "closed shop" being made by employers and employer organizations throughout the United States whenever other necessary for avoiding labor settlements with their employees, was torn to shreds by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a brief but emphatic statement before the 1933 A. F. of L. convention.

"I have always contended that employers and employees have a perfect right to enter into an agreement providing for a closed union shop and a closed union shop," he said. "That right has been established and recognized by the courts in all their decisions."

FEDERAL LICENSE LAW ASKED FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor urged the passage of a federal license law for interstate commerce by the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L.

The convention held that the National Congress for interstate commerce should be amended to provide for a federal license law for interstate commerce. It should be amended to provide for a federal license law for interstate commerce.

Aggressive Campaign for Old-Age Pensions Urged by AFL Convention

The necessity of aggressive action to secure adequate old-age pensions for the aged by the enactment of adequate old-age pension legislation in every State, stressed by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty-five States have old-age pension laws, 19 mandatory and six voluntary, leaving 25 States where no people are covered in almost any way by public and private charity.

The action of the convention was based on the report of the Executive Council which gave the following description of the work in the Executive Council:

"The American Federation of Labor has carried on an aggressive campaign in behalf of old-age pensions. Some progress has been made. Some progress has been made. Some progress has been made."

"Wage-earners want most of all security of income during their productive years and assured income for old age. During the past year through State federations of labor and city central bodies the American Federation of Labor has carried on an aggressive campaign in behalf of old-age pensions. Some progress has been made. Some progress has been made. Some progress has been made."

AFL DEMANDS SPEED UP IN PUBLIC WORKS TO MAKE JOBS FOR IDLE

Amidst delay in the public works program, the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention urged that the Federal Government should speed up its work in order to make jobs for the unemployed.

The convention charged that the great public works program being carried out by the Federal Government is being delayed for various reasons and placed much emphasis on the need for speed-up in the execution of the program.

Organized Labor Demands 30-Year Optional Retirement Law for Government Employees

In keeping with the requirements of service made, the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention demanded that the Federal Government should enact a 30-year optional retirement law for government employees.

The convention held that the Federal Government should enact a 30-year optional retirement law for government employees. It should enact a 30-year optional retirement law for government employees.

Drive to Organize Laundry Workers Urged by American Federation of Labor Convention

Laundry Owners Violently Oppose Union on Employees and Ignore Necessity of Living Wages, in Charge.

Declaring that laundries were the most important of the industries in the United States, the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention instructed A. F. of L. organizers to organize laundry workers.

BETTER TEACHER TRAINING ASKED BY AFL CONVENTION

Government's Program of Paying Teachers' Pay Wages on "Made-Work" Theory Urged—Federal Support for Adult Education Demanded.

Proper training of teachers, by means of professional teacher training courses, was urged by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

NIGHT WORK REDUCTION IS URGED BY A. F. OF L.

The convention urged the unavailability of night work in certain lines of industry such as rubber, shoe, and leather goods, and the reduction of night work in other lines of industry.

The convention held that the unavailability of night work in certain lines of industry such as rubber, shoe, and leather goods, and the reduction of night work in other lines of industry.

AFL ENDORSES FIGHT AGAINST COMMISSIONS

Endorsing that the International Fur Workers Union has the international fur workers' union, the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention endorsed the fight against commissions.

The convention held that the International Fur Workers Union has the international fur workers' union, the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention endorsed the fight against commissions.

Trade Union Auxiliaries Considered by AFL Council

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention considered the trade union auxiliaries and the need for their organization and consideration by the Executive Council.

The convention held that the trade union auxiliaries and the need for their organization and consideration by the Executive Council.

ABOLISH RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

AFL Convention Declares That Every Man on Labor's Right to Organize in Trade Unions Must Be Removed to Secure for the Workers Their Full Benefits Under the Recovery Act.

The complete and unshackled right of working men and women to organize in trade unions for the mutual benefit and protection, without interference from any source, public or private, was reaffirmed as a major demand by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor and stressed as necessary in order that the workers may secure maximum benefits from the National Recovery Act.

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Breakdown of Schools Demands Federal Aid, AFL Convention Says

Thousands of Schools Closed, School Buildings Crumbling, Scholars Increase While Teachers Decrease.

Drastic action in the form of Federal aid to the States to maintain the public school system is demanded by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"In describing the terrible condition of the public school system, the convention declared that the public school system is in a state of collapse. It is in a state of collapse. It is in a state of collapse."

AFL FEELS 12-POINT EDUCATION PROGRAM

- (1) The American Federation of Labor, feeling its least established precedent of support for public education, adopted at its 1933 convention a resolution endorsing a 12-point program of education.
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Secretary Morrison Is Elected To Serve 37th Consecutive Term

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously elected William H. Morrison secretary of the Federation for the thirty-seventh consecutive year.

Morrison was nominated by Charles P. Howard, delegate of the International Typographical Union, who said that for thirty-six years the Federation has been a great success. Morrison was elected for the thirty-seventh consecutive year.

"We must be patient, because after all it is only by patience and perseverance on the part of the international officers and their organizers that they can build up their international union. We must be patient, because after all it is only by patience and perseverance on the part of the international officers and their organizers that they can build up their international union."

University Endowment For Deceased Unionists

Reading that the trade union movement has in the recent past lost outstanding leaders, the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor urged the establishment of a university endowment for deceased unionists.

The convention held that the trade union movement has in the recent past lost outstanding leaders, the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor urged the establishment of a university endowment for deceased unionists.

30-HOUR WEEK DEMANDED FOR NAVY YARD EMPLOYEES

In regard to the hours, wages and conditions of employment of the Navy Yard employees, the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor demanded a 30-hour week for Navy Yard employees.

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CODE FOR TELEGRAPH INDUSTRY ASKED BY AFL

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention demanded that the National Recovery Act be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry.

The convention held that the National Recovery Act be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry. It should be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry.

AFL CONTINUES WORK IN JURISDICTION ADJUSTMENTS

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor approved efforts of the Executive Council to adjust jurisdictional disputes since the Cincinnati convention and recommended that the Council continue its efforts at time and opportunity appear favorable.

The convention held that the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor approved efforts of the Executive Council to adjust jurisdictional disputes since the Cincinnati convention and recommended that the Council continue its efforts at time and opportunity appear favorable.

AFL AGITATION WINS 41 STATES FOR BEER

Qualification was expressed by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor that the use of the word "agitation" in the National Recovery Act is a misnomer.

The convention held that the use of the word "agitation" in the National Recovery Act is a misnomer. It should be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry.

U. S. Representation at Geneva Labor Conference Recommended

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended that the United States be represented at the Geneva Labor Conference.

The convention held that the United States be represented at the Geneva Labor Conference. It should be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry.

Theatrical Workers Union Membership Drive Supported

The 1933 American Federation of Labor convention endorsed the membership drive of the Theatrical Workers Union.

The convention held that the membership drive of the Theatrical Workers Union. It should be amended to provide for a code for the telegraph industry.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933

Issued from the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service was authorized by the 1910 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor inaugurated the Service on April 5, 1911.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

WILLIAM GREEN, President
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary
MARTIN P. RYAN, Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, First Vice President
T. A. RICKERT, Second Vice President
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1209 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LABOR PLEDGES COMPLETE SUPPORT TO ROOSEVELT'S RECOVERY PROGRAM

Unorganized Workers Must Organize in Trade Unions and Use Machinery of Recovery Administration to Secure Higher Living Standards.

Unwavering support to President Roosevelt in his recovery program and the necessity of workers to be organized in trade unions to take advantage of the new conditions characterized by the recovery program, the American Federation of Labor pledged at its 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The expressions which have come from all divisions of the recovery movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, clearly indicate that it is the recovery program which offers the only hope for the worker in the present industrial depression into which they have fallen up to the heights of a renewed national prosperity.

"The President may rest assured of the wholehearted support of all of these points.

Antilabor Policy of Associated Press Condemned; Flouting of NRA Charged

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor vigorously condemned what it charged was the antilabor policy of the Associated Press, and the necessity of workers to be organized in trade unions to take advantage of the new conditions characterized by the recovery program, the American Federation of Labor pledged at its 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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"The President may rest assured of the wholehearted support of all of these points.

Shorter Week Without Salary Reduction Asked for U. S. Employees by Organized Labor

A. F. of L. Convention Also Includes Abolition of Speed-Up, Reduction of Night Work, Restoration of Vacation and Sick Leave, and Civil Service Employees Court of Appeals.

The 30-hour week without pay reduction was included in the convention's better standards of employment for Government workers by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NECESSARY TO SECURE LABOR'S RIGHTS IN CODES

Collective bargaining is imperative in order to secure the rights of workers in codes, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Granted American Federation of Labor Charter

One of the outstanding events of the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor was the unanimous approval of the Executive Council to grant a charter of affiliation with the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter of affiliation to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

JUDGES ARE BARRED FROM ISSUING LABOR INJUNCTIONS IN NINE STATES

Continued and persistent effort to secure the enactment of State anti-injunction laws similar to the Norris-LaGuardia Federal law was set forth at the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

Labor Demands Restoration of Protection For Seamen Made Mandatory by Seaman's Act

A bill, introduced in Congress to provide safety at sea and the power of the United States, and to restore to seamen the protection afforded by the Seaman's Act, was set forth at the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

AFL Convention Sustains Executive Council In Brewery Jurisdiction Controversy

The controversy over the union jurisdiction of teamsters, engineers and firemen in the brewery industry was set forth at the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

LABOR REPRESENTATION DEMANDED ON ALL CODES

The dictate of equity demand that the workers must be adequately represented at every stage in the development of codes, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

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COMPERS' PORTRAIT URGED FOR UNION MEETING HALLS

Demarcating the teachings of the Communist Party should serve as a stimulus and inspiration to those who follow in his footsteps and that labor should keep forever before the thought of Communist infiltration to the cause of labor, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

All Trade Unionists Urged To Patronize Union Hotels

It is the obvious duty of all affiliated organizations and members to patronize union hotels, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

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Cigar Makers' Merger Visited By Labor Leaders

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

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UNION ORGANIZATION FOR TEACHERS BACKED

Opposition of Vested Interests and Benefits of Affiliation with American Federation of Labor Cited in Resolution Adopted.

The right of teachers, from kindergarten to university, to establish unions and affiliate with organized labor has been maintained in a resolution, dealing generally with public education, adopted by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

TELEGRAPHERS' UNION DRIVE BACKED BY AFL

Under Blue Eagle-Skilled Telegraph Girls Paid \$54 Per Month and Worked 48 Hours Per Week.

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the full-scale drive of the American Federation of Labor to secure the recognition of the National Telegraphers' Union of North America, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

BLUE SKY LAW FAVORED TO PROTECT INVESTORS

Protection of the public from speculation through the sale of fraudulent securities and the manipulation of securities markets was set forth at the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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30-HOUR WEEK DEMANDED FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

A 30-hour week for Government employees was urged by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

Low Dues for Federal Labor Unions Goes to AFL Council

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor referred to the Executive Council a proposal for reducing the dues of Federal labor unions to \$1.00 per year, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GETS LABOR'S SUPPORT

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the full-scale drive of the American Federation of Labor to secure the recognition of the National Vocational Education Council, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

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Convention Tells of Work Under Act to Aid Jobs

The Warner-Powers Act to provide for the cooperation of the Federal Government with the several States and the District of Columbia in the relief of the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment was set forth at the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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Business Condemned for Flouting President's Employment Agreement

American Federation of Labor Says Many Employers Make Spurious Use of Blue Eagle and Are in Conspiracy to Hamper National Recovery Administration.

There are indications that certain national industries, which do relatively little business during the winter months, are deliberately withholding the submission of codes for the purpose of delaying action on that issue until the new season arrives.

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LABOR NOTES BOYCOTT OF GERMAN PRODUCTS

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the full-scale drive of the American Federation of Labor to secure the recognition of the National Labor Notes Boycott of German Products, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

"The convention instructed the executive Council to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

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PROMOTION LAW FOR U. S. EMPLOYEES ASKED BY AFL

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor urged amendment of the Federal Civil Service Act to provide for the promotion of Federal employees on the basis of merit, the American Federation of Labor declared at its 1933 convention, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2-4.

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Bill to Exclude Immigrants Shipped as Seamen Approved

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the full-scale drive of the American Federation of Labor to secure the recognition of the National Bill to Exclude Immigrants, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

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"The convention resolved that the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees in furtherance of legislation for higher standards.

CONVENTION WARNS AGAINST CHANGE IN EXCLUSION LAWS

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor warned against any change in the National Exclusion Laws, which had been granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1910.

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